

Alexandria AND COMMERCIAL



Advertiser INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I.]

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1801.

[No. 74.]

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room on Union Street,

Sugar in bbls.

Candles in boxes,
Tobacco in kegs,
Coffee in bags,
Saltpetre in bags,
Raisins in boxes,
Grapes in jars,
Almonds in bbls.
Oranges in boxes,
Anchovies in kegs and boxes,

Together with a variety of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Wilton and Scotch Carpeting, striped and plain Coatings, Kerseys, Plains, Flannels, rose Blankets, Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, worked Hose, Durants, mens' fine Hats, Irish and German Linens, Humhums, Muslins, &c.

HENRY & THOS. MOORE,
March 4. Auctioneers.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

French Brandy in pipes and casks,

Gin in pipes,
Brandy in casks,
Teneriffe and Catalonia Wines in pipes and casks,
Brown sugar in hlds. and bbls.
Loaf and Lump Sugar in lots,
Raisins and Figs in casks,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
James River Tobacco in kegs,
Hardware in boxes assorted,
Nails in kegs, Castings, &c.

Also—a handsome Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

And a quantity of

FURNITURE,

Consisting of

Two pair of large Looking Glasses,
Mahogany Dining and other Tables,
Chairs of different kinds,
Chests of Drawers and Writing Desks,
And a number of other articles.

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER,

Auctioneer.

March 5.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

Whereas some malicious and evil disposed person or persons, have been in the habit of breaking down the Trees planted on the front of my property in Prince street and tearing up the cafes, I hereby offer a reward of Fifty Dollars for the discovery of the perpetrator or perpetrators, so that he or they may be brought to justice—to be paid on conviction.

Wm. HODGSON.

March 3.

d12t

REPORT.

The committee to whom was referred the representation of the House of Representatives of the Mississippi Territory,

REPORT,

THAT the first object mentioned in this representation respects the failure of an election for a member of the house of representatives for the county of Washington, in that territory.

On account of the governor's order not being received in season, the election was there held on the 15th and 16th days of August, whereas by law it was directed to have been holden on the 15th day of July. In all other respects the election is represented to have been fair, and the members chosen correct. The power of the governor to issue a writ of election is doubted, and the interference of Congress solicited.

As the members of the house of representatives of the territory, serve for two years, and unless special provision be made, the inhabitants of Washington county will have no member in the house of representatives, the first session of the general assembly, it appears to your committee expedient to authorize the governor to order an election to be held in that county, for a choice of a representative.

The second object of this representation, respects the time of holding the first session of the general assembly of the district.

By law the general assembly is to meet annually on the first Monday of December, unless by law they appoint a different day. The governor has power, on extraordinary occasions to convene the general assembly.

It was found impracticable to make the appointments of the legislative council seasonably for holding the first session of the general assembly, on the first Monday of December last; and it is represented that if an earlier time be not fixed than the first of December next, as now established by law, the appointment of a delegate in Congress from the territory cannot be made seasonably for the next congress, and it is stated that the governor will be indisposed to convene the general assembly at an earlier day.

The powers of the governor being competent to the object in view, in the opinion of the committee, it would be inexpedient for Congress to interfere on the grounds suggested of a presumption that those powers will not be fairly and discreetly exercised in this instance.

The committee therefore respectfully submit to the consideration of the House, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the governor of the Mississippi territory, be authorized to cause an election to be holden in the county of Washington in that territory for the choice of a representative in the first General Assembly of the territory.

The Committee to whom was referred the Address and Remonstrance of the Legislature of the State of Georgia, submit the following Report.

The remonstrance complains of two acts of Congress respecting the Mississippi territory; one passed in April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, the other in May, one thousand eight hundred; and prays for their repeal.

The tract of country called the Mississippi territory, is bounded on the west by the river Mississippi, on the east by the river Appalachian, or Chatahouchee, on the south by the southern boundary of the United States, and on the north by a line drawn from the confluence of the river Yazoo with the Mississippi, due east to the before mentioned river Chatahouchee.

For a view of the claim of the United States to the territory in question, the committee, in the present instance, deem it sufficient to refer to a report of the Attorney-general, made to the Senate, at the first session of the fourth Congress, and to the report of a committee of the House of Representatives, made at the first session of the sixth Congress. The last mentioned report also contains a summary statement of a variety of individual claims to land within the territory.

The claims of Georgia is particularly stated in the remonstrance referred to your committee.

The two acts of Congress of which the remonstrance complains, have provided for an adjustment of those claims, through the agency of commissioners; and also for the establishment of a government over the Mississippi territory, similar to that established by the ordinance of Congress, of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, for the territory south-west of the river Ohio; saving and reserving to the state of Georgia all the right or claim to the said territory.

Commissioners have accordingly been appointed on the part of the United States, and also on the part of Georgia, for negotiating an adjustment of their respective claims: No report has yet been laid before Congress from the commissioners of the United States; but the business of their commission is understood to be yet pending.

Considering this state of things, the committee deem it proper for them to abstain from any particular discussion of the several claims to the Mississippi territory while, a hope is cherished that an amicable adjustment may be ultimately effected: Nor do they think it expedient to adopt any measure which may be prejudicial to an object so desirable.

The committee therefore submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That it would not be proper at this time for the House to take any further order on the address and remonstrance of the legislature of the state of Georgia.

In Senate, February 27.

The committee appointed to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the House of Representatives, to consider whether any, and if any, what measures ought to be adopted for the further accommodation of the President of the United States, for the term commencing the fourth day of March next,

REPORT,

THAT, out of the appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars, made for the purpose of providing furniture for the President's house, by the 2d section of the act, entitled "An act to make further provision for the removal and accommodation of the government of the United States," passed the 24th day of April, one thousand eight hundred, a sum of six thousand seven hundred and fifty nine dollars thirty-eight cents, has been actually expended; and that there are outstanding accounts for furniture already purchased and received, which may be estimated at something more than two thousand dollars, leaving an unexpended balance of about six thousand dollars, still applicable to the object for which the appropriation was made.

That although a number of rooms remain unfurnished, the committee are of opinion that the said balance of six thousand dollars will be sufficient to purchase the furniture which may be necessary, in addition to the articles now in the possession of the President, an inventory of which is annexed to this report, and that no further measures are necessary for that object.

FIRE IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, February 23d, 1801.

SIR,

IN obedience to the resolve of the House of Representatives of the 2d instant, I have the honor of transmitting herewith the best information it is in my power to obtain, in relation to the destruction of official books and papers by the fire in the building occupied by the treasury department. To the enclosed statement from the other officers of the Department, I have the pleasure to add, that the books and papers belonging immediately to my office, with the exception of a few official letters and documents which can be replaced, have been preserved. It is not probable that any great public inconvenience will be the consequence of the unfortunate accident which gave occasion to the enquiry.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL DEXTER.

The honorable the Speaker
of the House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Comptroller's Office February 19th, 1801.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 4th instant, I have the honor to inform you, that after a careful and diligent examination it does not appear that records or documents appertaining to this office are missing in consequence of the late fire, from which any loss can result to the public, or to individuals. One book in which sundry forms prescribed by this department are recorded, has not yet appeared, though, as its destruction is highly improbable, expectations are entertained that it will eventually be found:—If it should not, it can be replaced with some labour.

I have the honor to be,

Sir, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN STEELE.

The honorable

Samuel Dexter Esq. }

A list of Books and papers destroyed or lost in the Auditor's Office, in consequence of the fire which took place in the Treasury, on Tuesday the 20th of January, 1801.

1st. The books containing copies of reports on all the accounts which have been adjusted since the establishment of the present government, excepting those on the public debt funded at the Treasury, which being entered in a distinct set of books and kept in another room, were preserved. With the aid and expence of an extra clerk, the lost copies may be replaced, as the originals with the statements and vouchers belonging to them, are deposited in the Register's office.

2d. The books containing copies of various statements made by the Auditor and Accounts under the late government—The originals of these are also in the Register's Office, and new copies may be made from them, if necessary.

3d. The ledgers and journals in which were entered the accounts settled by the late commissioner with the officers of the old quarter master and commissary departments. The loss of these books adds to the difficulty of adjusting such of the accounts in these departments as remained open: but from the examination which had been made, the greater part were found so defective as to leave little hope of a satisfactory statement. Some of them however though not passed, have been stated as far as the materials would admit—It is believed that few, if any of the papers are lost.

4th. The books in which were entered the accounts of the late secret and commercial committee. The papers being safe, no great inconvenience will result from the loss of the books, as few, if any of the transactions of this committee, remain unsettled.

5th. A number of claims exhibited by individuals, for services or supplies during the late war. Most of these had been presented in the first instance to the state commissioners, and turned over by them to the treasury. They had been all examined many years ago, and judged inadmissible; but as the register or list is gone with them, it is impossible to state the particular nature of each, or the names of the respective claimants.

6th. An account rendered by the bank of the United States, for the sale of 8 per cent stock, under the last act authorizing

a loan. A duplicate of this may be obtained.

7th. An account of Hazen Kimball for the contingent expenses of the office of state, which had been examined and was ready for stating. The vouchers cannot be replaced, but the particulars may be had from a book in which they were regularly entered by Mr. Kimball.

8th. An account of Thomas Claxton, as agent for furnishing the Capital. The vouchers had been all examined and found right, but the statement suspended until he should also render his account for furnishing the President's house, with which it had some connexion.

9. The accounts and vouchers of Tench Francis, late purveyor of public supplies, for purchases from July 1st, 1797, to the month of September, 1798, accompanied by a general account current, stated by his executors; in which they claimed a balance. The examination of these accounts was nearly completed, but the final settlement of them suspended from a wish to bring into view the balances for or against him with the departments of war and navy, with which his accounts were also in a course of settlement. Duplicates of the abstracts and (it is understood) of the vouchers also, can be furnished.

10th. Three partial or subordinate accounts of Israel Wheelen, the present purveyor. Duplicates of all these have been already published.

11. The accounts of the following gentlemen, acting as agents for the commissioners of the district tax, in their respective states.

Joseph Israel—Delaware.

Nathan Gilman—New-Hampshire.

James White—Tennessee.

Stephen Bayard—New-York.

Paul Zantzinger—Pennsylvania.

Thomas Davis—Massachusetts.

All these accounts, except the last, had been examined, and some of them, particularly the two first, would have been stated and passed the next day. The others were suspended, either for want of warrants, or some further explanation on particular points. As the vouchers, though much injured, are not entirely destroyed, it is probable that when they can be more thoroughly examined and properly arranged, they may be found sufficiently perfect to admit of settlement with at least some of the agents.

A few other accounts were also somewhat injured; but being still however in a state to be settled, a detail of them is deemed superfluous.

In addition to the foregoing, it is possible, and even probable, that in the course of business some other papers may be found missing, which are not recollected at this time; but none, it is believed, of much consequence.

R. HARRISON.

Treasury department,
Auditor's Office, Feb. 19, 1801.

The Register of the Treasury, upon the communication of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the fourth instant, transmitting a copy of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, of Monday the second of February, 1801.

DEGS LEAVE TO REPORT—

That upon the alarm of the late fire in the house occupied by the Treasury Department, all the books and records of the United States appertaining to his office, and which were deemed of primary im-

portance, were removed from the proofs and rooms occupied by the Register; and that upon their being replaced it does not appear, after a minute examination, that any of the books and records of the United States in his possession at the time of the late fire, sustained either injury or loss, excepting statements numbers 8,951—10,919—and—11,349 with their respective vouchers, which were in a part of the building exposed to the fire. The official reports upon those three statements, having been preserved, and the accounts thereof closed in the Treasury books, it is presumed no injury can possibly arise from the want of those destroyed documents.

Respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH NOURSE.

Register of the Treasury.

Treasury Department,

Register's office, 19th Feb. 1801.

Treasury of the United States,
February 19, 1801.

SIR,

In answer to your letter of the 4th instant, I can assure you that my office has not suffered any injury of the least consequence by the late fire.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

SAMUEL MERIDITH,

Treasurer of the U. S.

Samuel Dexter, Esq. }

Secretary of the Treasury. }

The honorable Secretary of the Treasury.

SIR,

I have paid due attention to a notice from the House of Representatives, which you communicated to me on the 4th instant.

I have the satisfaction of assuring you that the books are all safe, and that I know of no paper missing from this office which can impede or in any manner affect the adjustment of the public accounts.

I am with perfect respect,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM MILLER,

Commissioner of the Revenue.

Treasury Department.

Revenue-Office, 13th Feb. 1801.

General Stamp Office,
Feb. 21, 1801.

SIR,

In obedience to your request and the resolution of Congress on the 2d current, I have the honor to report, that I have been fortunate enough to reclaim all the papers belonging to the general stamp office of any consideration, and that the public will sustain no material injury in this office, by the unfortunate fire.

I am with the most perfect respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient and

most humble servant,

JOSHUA JOHNSON.

Superintendent of Stamps.

Samuel Dexter, Esq. }

Secretary of the Treasury. }

Late Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, January 1.

The Danish government is using every exertion to have a respectable naval force ready for sea by the next spring. Eight sail of the line, a frigate and two cutters are already nearly equipped; and it is re-

ported that 14 more ships of war of different rates will be speedily put in commission.

The maritime powers of the north, it is said are preparing to act the comedy of "Every Man in his Humor."

Russia, Bobadil.

Denmark, Master Matthew.

Sweden, Master Stephen.

England is to act the part of Down-right, and if we can only get room to swing our cudgel, the piece, it is hoped, will go off with eclat.

Private letters brought by the last Hamburg Mails.

"Hamburg, December 13.—Three Russian mails still continue due, but there are, however, advices received from that country by Danish and Swedish couriers. —These uniformly state, that an interview will certainly take place in the spring between three great potentates of the north.

"It is reported that the emperor Paul has signified his displeasure to the Sardinian envoy at Petersburg, and desired him, within a short time to quit his dominions. The reasons of his majesty's displeasure, though not known, are, however, generally attributed to the new French influence.

"It appears now, that the number of neutral sailors discharged from the English ships under embargo in the Russian ports, amounts to 300, among whom were 30 Prussians.

"Two English ships freighted with sugar, coffee, and woollen goods, and bound to Petersburg, having got notice of the embargo on their voyage, put back and safely reached Dantzic on the 2d instant.

"Letters from Stockholm, dated the 9th inst. state that Paul I. has dismissed count Panin from his situation of minister for foreign affairs. The cause of this dismissal is supposed to have been his constant attachment to the interests of England and Austria, and his aversion to all political alliances with Prussia. M. de Killichoff, who is appointed his successor, has always professed principles of an opposite nature. He is high in favor with the Russian emperor, and has successively been ambassador at Berlin, the Hague, and Vienna.

"Louis Buonaparte, whom the German prints represented as being ill at Dantzic, is said to be safely arrived at Petersburg, and where he has had a private audience of the emperor Paul."

January 3.

FRANCE.

ARMY of ITALY.

PROCLAMATION of GENERAL BRUNE.

"Head quarters at Milan, Nov. 17.

"It was in vain that the French showed themselves generous after victory. There are men who possess influence in the court of Vienna who still wish for war. The cession of fortresses and diplomatic compliances were merely evasive, and the only object was to gain time. We must then again have recourse to arms, and put an end to this long contest, which has desolated the continent. Government has given the signal—soldiers of liberty and of glory, the scene of grand actions is before you—never did a campaign commence under more happy auspices. Your situation with respect to your current pay, and that which was in arrears, is ameliorated, and the number of sick have diminished. But why do I enter into these details? It is of glory that one ought to speak to Frenchmen on the eve of a battle. The enemy's troops only serve for interest; it

is the fate of a slavish people; but we are all the children of our country, and glory belongs to us.—*Vive la republique.*
(Signed) "BRUNE."

ARMY OF THE RHINE.

PROCLAMATION

Of the commander in chief of the army of the Rhine.

"Head quarters at Munich, Nov. 27.

"Soldiers,

"The French people were far from thinking that you would be forced to resume your arms in the most rigorous season, in order to procure them peace, which they sincerely desire, and which the enemy endeavor to prevent by diplomatic artifices, which are but too frequently employed.—In fact, it was impossible to suppose that a negotiator should be sent without powers to negotiate. The French government, which is as frank as a free state ought to be, was anxious to make the most advantageous proposals to the Austrian ambassador, and it had no doubt of being able to put an end to your labors, and to give repose and happiness to the republic.—Count Cobentzel declared, that he could only negotiate for peace in the presence of the English plenipotentiaries. It was in vain that we observed, that the people who had almost all Europe in pay, and who wanted to arm them against us, would not consent to put an end to a war which its government finds advantageous, and which it seeks to prolong, even by odious means. Reason is silent before imperative power, and we must rely upon new successes to change their hostile dispositions. It is by such miserable chicanery that our enemies thought to gain a season which it was hoped would not permit you to follow up the successes of this campaign. They ought to know you better, and to believe that French soldiers would now be as little sensible of the rigors of the season, as they were in conquering Holland and in defending the fort of Kehl, and that they would be able again to surmount the same obstacles in order to restore a peace to their country, which would complete its glory and its prosperity. The general in chief orders, that this proclamation shall be inserted in the orders of the army, and shall be printed in the French and German languages.

(Signed)

"MOREAU."

NEW-YORK, February 28.

Arrived, ships Andromache, Pierce, Greenock; William & Mary, Dillingham, Liverpool; Atlas, Wilton, Isle of May; brigs Venus, Fairchild, Malaga; Lydia, Starbuck, New-Providence; Enterprise, Wilcox, Cape-Francois; Felicity, —, Alicant; sch's Hiram, Weaver, George-Town; George, Smith, St. Thomas.

Cleared, brig Sally, Callahan, Curra-coa.

By Arrivals last evening.

The Lydia was captured on her passage from Liverpool, carried into N. Providence, and cleared, after paying 800 dollars—Passengers, Robert Illey, late of the brig Friendship, of Portland; Benjamin Earl, of the brig Thomas, of Philadelphia—both condemned—Mr. Dubus, late supercargo of the sch'r Maria, Wallis, of Philadelphia—detained for further proof—and Samuel Taylor, late of the brig Fair American, of this port.

The Enterprise, in sight of the Cape, spoke the frigate Constitution. The frigate Adams had just failed on a cruise.

The William and Mary spoke on the 12th January, in lat. 33, 57, long. 40, the ship Diana, 12 days from Boston, for the Pacific ocean. January 28, in lat. 25, 18, long. 52, the brig Polly, from Portsmouth for Demerara—had lost her deck-load. January 23, the Hope, Griffin, from N. London, for Martinique.—February 24, in lat. 35, 53, long. 75, the ship Rebecca, Peck, 120 days from Calcutta for Baltimore. The Justina was to sail the 21st of December for this port.

The Venus, from Malaga, and Felicity, of Portsmouth, from Alicant, are under quarantine; we were therefore not permitted to board them.

The south part of St. Domingo is opened to the American trade. Captain Clarke of this port was the first that failed for St. Domingo from the Cape.

The U. S. frigate President, has arrived in the Chesapeake.

Ship Betsey, Howell, from the Pacific ocean, has arrived at Canton.

The Andromache, on the 2d February, in long. 43, 30, lat. 42, spoke the brig William, Thompson, 65 days from Amsterdam to Philadelphia—all well—had experienced tremendous gales. February 25, spoke the brig Salem, of Boston, from C. Francois, to Boston, out 20 days.

Sailed in company with the schooner Violet, Hays, for Boston. Left the ship Mary-Ann, of Philadelphia, ready for sea; brig Mary, of N. York, to sail soon for Savannah; barque Pallas, Boden for N. York, to sail in 10 days; the Draper, Taylor, same time; the brig Trio, just arrived, to sail in 10 days; the Fanny, Braine, to sail in 6 weeks; the ship Brice, Dunlevy, just arrived; the Recovery, Campbell, just arrived; all from New-York.

An armed ship from Charleston, just arrived.

Arrived since our last.

Brig Venus, Fletcher, 60 days from Cadiz. Left there, ship Rambler, Jenner, Charleston; brigs, Harmony, Shotwell, do. Maria, Robinson, do. schooner Jane and Maria, Whetton, Philadelphia; brig John and Jane, Lindergreen, Beaufort, S. C. ship Governor Strong, Miller, Boston; and schooner Veteran, Miller do. Spoke schooner Eliza Ann, Gardiner, in sight of Teneriffe, 23 days from Philadelphia.

Alexandria Advertiser.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6.

In the house of representatives of Pennsylvania, on Wednesday the 25th February, 1801, a motion was made by Stacy Potts, seconded by Jonathan Roberts, jun. as follows, viz.

Whereas many of the Physicians of this state are in the practice of demanding considerable sums of money from the citizens thereof, for services said to be rendered, under the general terms of medicine and attendance, without detailing the quantities of the several articles of which those general charges are composed, more especially when those demands are not made until the decease of the patient against whose respective estates they are made, and as it is necessary the citizens should be satisfied with the propriety of the requisitions for which they pay their money, and that wherewith they are entrusted, either as executors, administrators or otherwise—

Therefore resolved,

That a committee be appointed to bring

in a bill to regulate the practice of physic within this commonwealth, and to require the practitioners to specify in plain English language the several items on which their demands are founded.

On the question, shall this resolution pass, it was determined in the negative—Yeas 23, Nays 45.

N. B. The Hon. Speaker apologized for not voting in the affirmative, observing that the session was so near a close that no new business could pass from either house to the other.

From the London Price Current of January 2.

ABSTRACT of the CORN and RICE BOUNTY ACT.

By the corn and rice bounty act dated 15th December, 1800, are allowed, from the 1st of December, 1800, until 1st of October, 1801, on the importation thereof into this kingdom in British ships, or ships of any country in amity with his majesty, however navigated, the following bounties.

On wheat, weighing 424 lbs per quarter, or 53 lbs. per bushel—A bounty per quarter, whenever the weekly average price of such foreign as is certified to be merchantable, and of the weight required by this act, taken at the London market, and published in the London Gazette in 3d week after importation, shall be less than 100s. per quarter, equal to the difference between such average and 100s. per quarter.

Barley, weighing 252lb. per quarter or 44lb. per bushel—A bounty per quarter, whenever said average is less than 50s. per quarter, equal to the difference between such average and 50s. per quarter.

Rye, weighing 408lb. per quarter, or 51lb. per bushel—A bounty per quarter, whenever said average is less than 65s. per quarter, equal to the difference between such average and 65s. per quarter.

Oats, weighing 264lb. per quarter, or 33lb. per bushel—A bounty per quarter, whenever said average is less than 40s. per quarter, equal to the difference between such average and 40s. per quarter.

Peas—A bounty per quarter, whenever said average is less than 75s. per quarter, equal to the difference between such average and 75s. per quarter.

Beans—A bounty per quarter, whenever said average is less than 50s. per quarter, equal to the difference between such average and 50s. per quarter.

All wheaten flour (except American) on every 280lbs—The same bounty as may be payable on a quarter of wheat.

Barley meal, on every 196lbs. The same bounty as may be payable on a quarter of barley.

Rye meal, on every 224lb. The same bounty as may be payable on a quarter of rye.

Oat meal, on every 176lbs. The same bounty as may be payable on a quarter of oats.

Barrel superfine American flour, weighing 196lbs. and sold by public auction, within two months after importation. A bounty per barrel, whenever the price sold for is less than 70s. per barrel equal to the difference between such price and 70s. per barrel.

Barrel fine American flour, weighing and sold as above. A bounty per barrel, whenever the price sold for is less than 68s. per barrel, equal to the difference between such price and 68s. per barrel.

Indian corn or maize, weighing 408 lbs. per quarter, or 51 lbs. per bushel, and sold

by public auction within two months after importation; a bounty per quarter, whenever the price sold for is less than 55s. per quarter equal to the difference between such price and 55s. per quarter.

Indian meal, 364 lbs. deemed equal to one quarter of Indian corn or maize.

On rice imported from America a bounty per cwt. when the average price per cwt. is less than 35s. equal to the difference between such average price and 35s. per cwt.

On rice imported from the East-Indies, shipped before the first day of September 1801; a bounty per cwt. when the average price per cwt. is less than 35s. equal to the difference between such average price and 35s. per cwt.

None of the articles before mentioned will be entitled to the bounties, unless before delivered out of the charge of the proper officers of the customs, they shall be inspected, and corn weighed, and certified by the officers of the customs, and two skilful disinterested inspectors, to be merchantable, as well as of the weights hereby required, and the wheaten flour fit for making bread; to fully ascertain which, if they should have any doubts respecting the same, they are empowered to take samples of corn, not exceeding a bushel, and of meal or wheaten flour, not exceeding a peck, upon payment of the reasonable value of such article, according to the last average price thereof.

And unless such full and satisfactory proof is received by the collector, or other proper officer of the customs; that the articles for which the bounty is claimed, is wholly and entirely without mixture of any other corn or grain.

Wheat, barley, rye, oats, peas, beans, and Indian corn, or maize, arriving out of condition, may be put under king's lock, and for such as shall afterwards become merchantable, and be certified as aforesaid the bounties to be paid according to average prices published in London Gazette, in third week after being so certified.

Commissioners of the customs may allow the bounties of such ships as shall arrive before the 15th October 1801, upon proof to their satisfaction of such ships having actually set sail from their respective ports for Great-Britain, in such time as they might, in the ordinary course of their voyage, have arrived in Great-Britain before the 1st October, 1801.

Vessels arriving at any port where bounty is not allowed, may depart and sail to where it is.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

Six young Negroes,

From 10 to 20 years of age, for which cash and a liberal price will be given. Enquire of the Printers.

March 6.

raw 311

A WATCH LOST.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

Lost on the road from Geo.

Town to Alexandria, on the Maryland side, or in Alexandria, on Wednesday last, a fashionable made silver watch, without a chain; part of the dial plate broke off, on which were the figures 5 and 6—makers name supposed to be Geo. Disher, London. Whoever returns it, or gives information to the subscriber, so that it may be recovered, shall receive the above reward. Watch makers, if offered to them for sale, are desired to stop it.

Wm. F. GIRD,

Clock and Watch Maker, King-street, March 6. d311

Mount-Vernon Fishery.
THE public are informed that the report of the fishery being rented is a mistake, the parties who were to be rented having withdrawn from the bargain. Fish will be sold from the seine as cheap at this landing as at any on the river, and every exertion used to accommodate customers. The roads leading to this fishery are very direct and will be kept in good order for the accommodation of waggoners.
March 5. d6t

KNIGHT of MALIA AND YOUNG GIFT.

THESE celebrated JACKS are so well known as to render a description unnecessary; suffice it to say, they are superior to any in the United States, as they were imported and from them have sprung most of those now in the country.

They will cover at *Eight Dollars* the season and *Half a Dollar* to the groom. Good pasturage gratis.
Mount-Vernon, March 5. d6t

The high bred imported Horse PUNCH,

Will cover mares this season at William Powers's tavern, Four Mile Run, between George-Town and Alexandria, at *Twenty Dollars* each mare, and *One Dollar* for the groom.

The following is a copy of a certificate from Sir John Lad, bart. the original of which may be seen by applying to the subscriber.

London, Jan. 11, 1799.

This is to certify that Punch was got by King Herod, his dam by old Marske, grand dam by the Cullen Arabian, great grand dam Blackeyes, by Regulus, great great grand dam by Crab, great great great grand dam by the Warlock Galloway.—This horse was my property and sold Wm. Powers.

JOHN LAD.

Witness—Thomas Bullock.

N. B. He won forty two different plates, besides matches and sweepstakes, while in the possession of Sir John Lad, bart.

Good grafts for mares at half a dollar per week, and every attention paid them, but not liable for accidents or escapes.

The money to be paid at the time of covering or before the mares are taken away.

WILLIAM POWERS.

February 24. d

RED CLOVER SEED.

AMOS ALLISON

Has shipped from Philadelphia, and is in hourly expectation of receiving 100 bushels of fresh red Clover Seed, warranted of last year's growth.

Also a large Assortment of

India Muslin, Russia Sheetting, Ravens Duck, Patent Shot, Gunpowder, Spanish Indigo, Gentlemen's Hats, (London made of a superior quality) German Linens assorted, Oil Cloths, Spinning Cotton, by the bale, together with a general assortment of

EUROPEAN GOODS.

March 4.

31w

Boarding and Lodging

May be had for five or six gentlemen, by applying to

JOHN GORDON, King Street.
December 16. eo

For Freight or Charter,
The fast sailing Schooner
ELIZABETH,
James Allen, Master.
For terms apply to the captain on board, at Hepburn & Dundas's wharf, or to

ROBERTS and GRIFFITH.
February 27. d

Ricketts, Newton & Co. HAVE RECEIVED,

In addition to their former stock, a supply of the following GOODS:

Brussels and Scotch Carpeting—Hearth Rugs,

Furniture Calicoes,

Cassimeres,

Handsome Register Stoves, with Steel Fenders,

Shovels and Tongs,

A handsome assortment of London bound Ledgers and Journals, Waste Books,

Bill and Bank Books, &c.

Gentlemen's fashionable Hats,

Do. Dressing Cases complete,

A handsome assortment of Japan'd and Silver Ware—elegant Tea Boards,

Caddies, Wine Coolers, and Coasters, Tea and Coffee Urns,

Plate Warmers,

Pebble Watch Seals and Gold Chains.

February 28. d

On WEDNESDAY the 11th day of March next, WILL BE SOLD, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the plantation of Roger West, deceased,

All the Household and Kitchen furniture; about twenty head of cattle; a young stallion three years old in May or June next; a very good riding horse and some other horses; four or five Negroes, none of whom are old. Nine months credit will be given on all sums above 15 dollars, giving bond with approved security, all sums of 15 dollars, and under, cash must be paid.

And at the same time some young NEGROES will be hired.

All persons having claims against the estate, are desired to bring them forward properly proved; and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment.

An Overseer is wanted to take charge of the plantation—any person inclinable to undertake it will make speedy application.

RICHARD CONWAY, Ex'or.

February 24. d

EARTHEN WARE,

In Crates assorted,

For Sale,

By Robert T. Hooe & Co.

March 2. eo

To be Rented,

And possession given immediately—

A two story house and garden on Duke-street, about two squares to the eastward of the stone bridge.

W. HARTSHORNE.

A number of valuable lots in different situations, to be sold—also, a brick house in King-street, in the tenure of Thomas Cruse;—a part of the purchase money will be taken in Alexandria Bank shares at par, and for some of the lots, Alexandria Insurance shares at a price to be agreed on. For part of the purchase money of either, a liberal credit may be had.
1st Month 7th. eo

At a Court held for the county of Westmoreland, the 22d day of December, 1800.

Stephen Bailey, Executor, of Jeremiah G. Bailey, deceased, compl.

vs.

Jane Bailey, Adm'x of Samuel Bailey, dec. and William Wright, dfts.

In Chancery.

The defendant, Jane Bailey, administratrix of Samuel Bailey, deceased, not having entered her appearance and given security agreeably to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the court that the said Jane is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said Jane do appear here on the fourth Monday in February next, and answer the bill of the complainant: And that a copy of this order be forthwith published, in some newspaper printed in this commonwealth, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of this court-house.

A copy, teste,

JOS. FOX, Jun. c. w. c.

(F. 27-eozm)

Valuable Property for Sale.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampshire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Winchester. This land is full of wood, oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in the heart of the timber there is a fine seat for a saw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will shew the lands.

Three thousand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fish Creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittsburg. Some of these lands are very good, with considerable quantities of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber. Robert Woods, Esq. the Surveyor of that county, will shew these lands.

One hundred seventy-six and three fourths acres, within three miles of the Warm Springs, upon Great Cape Capon, near its mouth, and within $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile of the River Potomak. This land has about 70 or 80 acres of rich bottom, mostly in cultivation, with 274 fine Sugar Trees on it; from which I am informed, there may be made 3000lb. of good sugar annually. There are also a seat for grist and saw mills on it, equal to any in that neighborhood, and upon a never-failing stream of water. The upland is rich, with plenty of timber, and part under cultivation. This farm is well improved with a good orchard, houses and fencing, and rented last year for produce equal to sixty pounds per ann. Mr. Joseph Butler, at the Warm Springs, will shew it. I will sell all, or any of the above lands for cash or upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of land in the City of Alexandria, or the City of Washington.

R. T. HOOE.

January 15. eo

SALT.

Landing from on board the schooner Mary, 3000 bushels Turk's Island Salt. For sale by

Hewes & Miller.

Shreve and Janney,

Have for sale at their store, on Union-street, the following articles—

24 barrels tanners oil
50 boxes Florence do.
20 do. Castile soap
60 do. dipt candles
30 do. mould do.
80 do. Havanna segars
60 barrels East & West-India sugar
Hyson, suchong and bohea teas
4th proof Barcelona brandy
Writing and wrapping paper
China assorted in boxes
Russia duck and cordage
A variety of shoes and foal leather
A few bales of Gurrahs, and a few
Pieces of handsome furniture.
January 28. eo

The beautiful, thorough bred imported Horse, O'KELLEY,

Now rising five years old, a beautiful bay, offine bone and elegantly formed, and allowed by intelligent sportsmen to be of the first stock in England, which, by reference to the certificate given by the breeder will more fully appear, to wit:

I do hereby certify that the bay colt I this day sold to Mr. Thomas Reeves, merchant, was bred by me, and got by Anvil, his dam by Eclipse, grand dam by Blank, great grand dam by Old Snip, great, great grand dam by the Godolphin Arabian, out of Mr. Frampton's white necked mare. The dam of the above colt is own sister to Aurelius by Eclipse.

P. O'KELLEY.

The above mentioned horse will cover mares the ensuing season, the first three days in every week at Mr. Chas. Love's seat Salisbury, and the balance of the week at Sudley Farm, about five miles distant, at *Fifteen* and an *Half Dollars* the season, and *Six Dollars* the single leap, which may be discharged at any time during the season by the payment of twelve dollars and three shillings to the groom—Notes for fifteen dollars and an half, will be expected from those who send their mares. Mares coming from a distance can be pastured at 30 cents per week, and grain furnished them, if required, at the market price; every attention shall be paid them, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes. The season will commence on the 10th of March next, and continue until the 10th of August.

ROBERT CARTER.

February 9. eo2m

For Sale,

By the subscriber, near the County-wharf, COLOGNE Mill-stones, of different sizes, late from Amsterdam, German, London, blister and Crowley steel

Sugar in hogheads and barrels
Coffee, bar and rod Iron, Castings
Ten-plate stoves, complete for use, of different sizes

Clover seed and plaister of Paris
Beef and Pork of the first quality, by the barrel

Fine and coarse Salt

Tar, Turpentine and Rosin.

JESSE HOLLINGSWORTH.

Baltimore, January 27. 2aw15t

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KING-STREET, a few doors above the WASHINGTON TAVERN.